

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 1st December 1883.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	653	22nd November 1883.
2	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	474	
3	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Comillah ...	.....
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
Weekly.				
5	"Alok"	Calcutta	26th ditto. 23rd ditto. 24th ditto.
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	150	
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	8,500	
9	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	20th ditto. 20th & 27th November 1883. 26th November 1883. 25th ditto. 23rd ditto. 24th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Calcutta ...	.....
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	713	
13	"Bardwán Sanjívani"	Burdwan ...	282	
14	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
15	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	526	
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	
17	"Grámvártá Prakashiká"	Comercolly ...	267	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
18	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	24th November 1883.
19	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	21st ditto.
20	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
21	"Medini"	Midnapore	.....	22nd ditto.
22	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	418	
23	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
24	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	26th ditto.
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	421	
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	287	20th & 27th November 1883.
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	23rd November 1883.
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	220	22nd ditto.
30	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah	500	25th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....	26th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....	24th ditto.
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
36	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	26th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	3,000	24th ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Deoghur	.....	26th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Calcutta	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vartā"	Hoogli	.....
41	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	250	20th to 27th November 1883.
42	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	24th to 29th ditto.
43	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	23rd, 26th & 28th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	
45	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	500	22nd to 28th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	22nd November 1883.
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	22nd ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	26th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	.....	24th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	23rd ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
53	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	.....	21st & 24th November 1883.
54	"Amir-ul-Akbar"	Ditto	.....	26th ditto.
55	"Jarīda-i-numaish"	Ditto	.....	22nd & 26th ditto.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilāsinī"	Sibsagar	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
57	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	188	10th ditto.
58	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	11th ditto.
59	"Balasore Samvād Vāhikā"	Ditto	92	8th ditto.
60	"Purusottam Patrikā"	Pooree	330	12th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna	400	

POLITICAL.

The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 20th November, says that there is a small State named Dhrole in Rājcot. Property to the value of seven to eight thousand rupees, belonging to two English merchants, was taken away by robbers in a place within the jurisdiction of the State. But the Political Agent of Dhrole, Colonel Barton, has given a strange verdict. He has fined the Raja one thousand rupees for not making good police arrangements, and has divided the money between the two merchants. It is a mockery to call a person a Raja, whom Political Agents can fine at their pleasure.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Nov. 20th, 1883.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 20th November, says that Lord Lytton wanted to deprive the natives of their right to enter the Civil Service by competitive examination when he proposed to establish the Native Civil Service. But Lord Cranbrook did not venture to deprive them of privileges granted to them by Parliament. So Lord Lytton's first object was not fulfilled. It is also clear from the manner in which he created that service, that Lord Lytton had sinister motives. He wanted to show to the world the worthlessness of the service by impairing its efficiency. At the present moment, the Europeans, the Judges of the High Court, all alike condemn the Native Civil Service as inefficient and worthless. The members of that service, it is said, are not worthy to sit on the same bench with Europeans. The writer cannot agree in this view, inasmuch as there are many English Civilians who cannot bear comparison with any Native Civilian. The Bengal Government is much to blame in this respect. That Government has not expressed a favourable opinion of this service. But at the same time every one will be struck dumb at the way men are selected for the service. Government could have very well selected men of ability instead of scions of noble families. The action of Government in this respect is open to suspicion. Government had no right to select young men of noble families without any examination, while the proclamation of the Empress requires that men of tried ability alone should be appointed without any distinction of caste, creed, or colour. The writer understands that the Government of India is really desirous of doing good to the people of this country, and observes that it has undertaken a serious responsibility in the matter of the Native Civil Service. It has refused to believe the calumnies against the service. But it should take care beforehand, for it will incur blame if the service proves inefficient.

BHARAT MIHIR.

3. The same paper condemns the conduct of Mr. McGuire, and suspects that Mr. Thompson has introduced a hard Civilian rule to have his revenge for the Ilbert Bill. The writer would not say a word about these oppressions if the Government would plainly tell the people that they are born to be oppressed. He is exasperated and tired with writing about these things. He dares not, otherwise he would have petitioned the Government of Bengal to hold an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. McGuire.

BHARAT MIHIR.

4. The same paper observes that it is not easy for big zemindars to collect rents from the raiyats directly. It is therefore that they afford facilities for the creation of intermediate tenants. Now-a-days relief at law is easily obtainable, and the raiyats are prosperous, otherwise small zemindars would have been obliged to do the same. In fact, a few years back the small zemindars, too, used to collect rents and manage their estates through the medium of powerful tenants who served as middlemen. The usefulness of intermediate tenants was very great in times past, and is not altogether *nil* at the present day ;

BHARAT MIHIR.

but it is likely to increase to a large extent owing to the riots of the tenantry. Many zemindars in the pergunnah of Mymensing having dispossessed the middlemen, are unable now to collect rents from their raiyats. The raiyats have given kabuliats, but still the zemindar cannot realise his rent. The division of labour is always useful to society, so the zemindars who wish to easily realise rent should not destroy the intermediate tenants. But it has so happened that in many cases jotedars and other intermediate tenants are making a large profit which the zemindar cannot share. But since this profit is entirely owing to the exertions of the middlemen, they have full right thereto. Now, if, as the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, these intermediate tenants are not classed with the raiyats, they will be deprived of their raiyati interests. They can do much to improve the soil, though they do not cultivate it with their own hands. Under such circumstances, it is doubtful whether it will be proper to deprive them of such interest in the soil as they now have. The writer is not prepared to assert that by doing them this ill office either the land or the raiyats will derive unmixed benefit. He is certain that there are raiyats who cannot cultivate the soil without the assistance of others.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Nov. 20th, 1883.

5. The same paper remarks that though justice is administered in the British possessions, the poor do not get it. The heart-rending shrieks of the poor never pierce the ears of the British lion. How can a poor man have recourse to courts? Suppose a poor peasant has got a piece of arable land, and a wealthy man takes it away from him by force. How can the poor man get his land back? He will be obliged to give up work for some time to come to the town where the court sits. He will not be able to earn anything during all that time, and will have to spend his savings in procuring lodgings in the town, in paying the court-fees, in defraying the expenses of bringing his witnesses and also in paying his pleader's fees. The poor man has not money enough for the purpose. He cannot make his complaint to the court, and suffers dire oppressions. His only appeal is to the justice of Providence.

BHARAT MIHIR.

6. With reference to the appointment of Baboo Ambica Charan Sen to the Native Civil Service, the same paper sarcastically remarks that it has at last fathomed the object of the policy of sending young men to Cirencester. It is this: a knowledge of agriculture is necessary for a Judge, and especially for one who will have to try Europeans, and perhaps Englishmen will not then object to be tried by such natives in the Civil Service. The writer says this is not meant as a slur on Baboo Ambica Charan. He may prove to be an excellent judicial officer, but he is educated in agriculture, a knowledge of which the writer does not think to be an essential qualification for the Civil Service.

MEDINI,
Nov. 2nd, 1883.

The Collector of Midnapore.

7. The *Medini*, of the 2nd November, gives the following advice to the Collector of Midnapore:—

The habit of keeping a reserve of food-grains for times of scarcity has died out. The raiyats never keep a single grain as a reserve. So in the time of scarcity the people have to depend entirely on Government. The Government will have to keep a store of grains for the present famine year. Those that have means will purchase at the proper price, but those that have no means will have to work at the relief works opened for the purpose. The writer advises the Collector of the district to increase the usefulness of the canal, which, with all its unpopularity, has proved to be of much use this year, by making such permanent arrangements that the supply of water may not fall short to the inconvenience of the cultivators. He says reservoirs should be constructed on both sides of each lock, and these

should always be kept full. Subsidiary canals should be opened to the villages of Kutabpore, Golgram, and others. The number of tanks should be increased in the district. Now, the question is, how to meet the cost of all these improvements? If the Government shrinks back from the undertaking on account of its cost, it should remember how many thousands of lives will otherwise be lost. But the writer is sanguine that the Government will not have to bear the whole cost. The local funds will come forward with their contribution, and large amounts of subscription may also be realized. The Government has extensive khas mehals; a large sum might be spent from the proceeds of these mehals. The mention of khas mehal brings into the writer's mind the proposal which was mooted by Mr. Wilson, when officiating as Collector, of constructing an embankment in the pergunnah of Balarampore, but which was never carried out.

8. The same paper says that, "when Bengal was exasperated with the government of Sir Ashley Eden, it was

Mr. Thompson.

MEDINI,
Nov. 22nd, 1883.

agreeably surprised to hear that he was going to England, leaving the throne of Bengal vacant, that he had become a Member of the India Council, and that Mr. Thompson would be his successor. A change of government had become so much desirable at the time, and men were so anxious for peace, that they felt a sensible relief at this intelligence, and though they never knew Mr. Thompson, they entertained in their bosom the expectation of much happiness. It is not known whence the rumour obtained currency that Mr. Thompson was an inoffensive gentleman, that he was impartial and just, and that his faith in Christianity was unshaken. We wanted such a gentleman, and very eagerly accepted this unfounded rumour. We thought there would be no end to our happiness, and that the union of high-minded Lord Ripon with high-souled Thompson would be like the union of a precious stone with gold. Who knew what was buried in the heart of Providence? Tell me, who knew that a tiger lived in *Tulsi* bushes?

"We have learned it thoroughly that Mr. Thompson is not a man of that disposition which we had thought him to be. He has not the qualification of becoming a coadjutor of Lord Ripon. The noble promptings of a noble policy are too much for his narrow mind. Rice cooked in ghee or clarified butter is not a wholesome food for every one. Experience has taught us that he is the leader of the Civilians that drink the life-blood of India, and that he is an open enemy to the inhabitants of Bengal. Never did the oppression of wild officers of lax morality increase to such an extent as it has increased during his administration. We see, often and often again under his sway, what we never heard of before. We will not make any mention here of the favoured officers of State. We will only mention what has lately extremely pained us.

"The boys at school are always treated with indulgence in every society in every land. The Hindu society has not yet forgotten the licenses of students of indigenous Sankrit colleges called *tols*, and we need not tell how greatly are the school-boys beloved of us. They are our young hopefuls. Society never gets annoyed at the petulance so common in childhood. They are nowhere brought before a court of justice for their wildness. The teachers are their rulers and governors. But during the administration of Mr. Thompson, among other strange things, it has been our lot to see young boys punished like thieves and robbers in public courts. Only the other day there was a demoniacal display at Dacca, our sorrow for which is still fresh in our minds. Again, a similar event has taken place at Chittagong. Our Lieutenant-Governor sees all these oppressions, but he does not say anything to anybody. Our young hopefuls are thus being treated with ignominy again and again. Shall we not take any steps to put a stop to this state of things?

"We do not think that these oppressions will come to an end as long as Mr. Thompson sits on the throne of Bengal. As far as we can see, he seems to be determined to lay the axe at the root of our resuscitating energy. His subordinates knowing these to be his views, fall furiously upon our head whenever we want to raise it. Therefore an immediate remedy is absolutely necessary if we want to live in this country with self-respect. Just as Kansarāj, when he learnt from a prophecy that the issue of the eighth conception of his sister would destroy him, thought of destroying the sister, and not the seven nephews; so we are of opinion that we should not touch the subordinate officials, but that the recall of the Lieutenant-Governor is absolutely necessary. As long as he is in power we cannot prosper. Will not the Indian Association take this matter into their consideration?"

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 20th, 1883.

9. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 20th November, complains of the want of enterprise in the grandees of Bengal. They always seek the safest invest-

ment for their money in Government securities, and never care to incur any risk. For instance, the Maharājā of Burdwan is a very wealthy man. But the people never get the amount of benefit they expect from so wealthy a man. The people of India are entirely dependent on England for their clothing: cannot the Maharājā establish cotton mills?

PRAJABANDHU,
Nov. 20th, 1883.

10. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 20th November, disapproves the action of the Maharājā of Cooch Behar in placing an Englishman at the head of affairs. The

natives of Bengal are doing good administrative work everywhere, but they will not, it seems, be allowed to display their talents at home. The Maharājā will have no power in his own State. If he ever wants to displace Captain Gordon, serious consequences are sure to follow. Perhaps the Maharājā will pass his time in evening parties and things of that sort, and leave the work of the State entirely in the hands of the Captain.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Nov. 20th, 1883.

11. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 20th November, regrets that Government publications are not regularly sent to the members of the vernacular press. It

thanks Mr. Rivers Thompson for kindly supplying them with the resolutions on the divisional reports, but complains that Lord Ripon did not lend his ear to the suggestion made by it at the time of the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act, regarding the supply of official papers to native newspapers. It also complains that such an important publication as the Report of the Education Commission cannot be had even for money. The report should have been sent to every vernacular journal.

PRABHATI,
Nov. 22nd, 1883.

12. The *Prabhāti*, of the 22nd November, remarks that the English nation look upon India as a possession for pleasure. When they please, they try to

establish a good government. But the affairs of the country are generally left to the officers, and they do just as they please. As long as the English nation leave the direction of affairs in the hands of these officers, the country will never prosper, but will be a standing blot on the good name of England.

HINDU RANJIKĀ,
Nov. 21st, 1883.

13. The *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 21st November, considers the propriety or otherwise of creating peasant proprietors in India. The writer is of opinion that if the

three f's—fixity of tenure, freedom of sale, and fair rent—be granted to the peasants of India, they will do them no good, *first*, because the operation of the Hindu or Mahomaden law of inheritance will in two or three generations divide and sub-divide the possessions of the peasant, and leave but very small fractions in the hands of his sons and grandsons; *secondly*,

because the peasant, if prosperous, will try to purchase other people's properties in order to sublet them, and become a zemindar, leaving the *bonâ fide* cultivators, his under raiyats, none of the rights of a raiyat. A sort of peasant proprietorship is prevalent in Madras. But Madras is the poorest province in India. Famines are as a rule more severely felt there than anywhere else.

14. The same paper speaks of a village in which, out of 150 inhabitants of the higher classes, there are only nine men who do not drink. The Government resolution attributes the increase of drunkenness to the increase of prosperity of the people. But, asks the writer, what made the spirit so cheap? The outstill system. If the people are really prosperous, they would certainly have spent the money for various good purposes instead of spending it in cheap liquor.

HINDU RANJIK, Nov. 21st, 1883.

15. The same paper remarks that very often the coolies are obliged to work in Assam and in the colonies beyond the time of contract. This is slavery in another form. The writer says that it is an acknowledged fact that the increase of population has increased the cost of living to a very great extent. Emigration is therefore very desirable. But why not make arrangements for sending the surplus population of one part of India to other parts which are less thickly peopled, or which are uninhabited? This will put an end to all oppression and increase the revenue of the State. If the system of employing emigrant coolies be not improved, who knows that there will not be another popular outbreak like the indigo riots to disgrace the name of Englishmen in India?

HINDU RANJIK.

16. The *Samvâd Prabhâkar*, of the 21st November, in its review of the administration of the Police Department, remarks that the Lieutenant-Governor has passed unfavourable remarks on the working of the jury system, inasmuch as under that system a large number of accused persons are discharged in sessions cases. The writer says if the jurors unite to give a wrong verdict, the Sessions Judge is not bound by their verdict. He can refer the matter to the High Court if he is sure that the jurors are in the wrong.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR, Nov. 21st, 1883.

17. The *Sansodhini*, of the 22nd November, dwells upon the present insanitary condition of Chittagong, and asks the authorities to attend to the question of providing the town with proper drainage, and of reclaiming the many foul tanks in it.

SANSODHINI, Nov. 22nd, 1883.

18. The same paper points out the necessity of checking by law the present practice on the part of money-lenders of levying a high rate of interest from borrowers, and further of establishing banks which should lend out money at low rates of interest.

SANSODHINI.

19. The same paper does not expect that much good will come of the Outstill Commission, inasmuch as the members are all Government officers who are likely to support the existing excise policy of Government.

SANSODHINI.

20. The *Rungpur Dikprakash*, of the 22nd November, says that even Mr. Thompson has been convinced that the outstill system is a source of moral degradation to the country. The writer adverts to the arguments about the "prosperity of the country," and the fact of "no increase having taken place in the number of drunkards," and so on, and says they are unintelligible. The number of drunkards and the amount of drunkenness have both increased to a great extent since the introduction of the system. The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Commission to consider the question, but the

RUNGPORE DIK PRAKASH, Nov. 22nd, 1883.

writer thinks that a few officers of the Education Department may be appointed to this Commission with advantage.

ARYA DARPA,
Nov. 23rd, 1883.

21. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 23rd November, hears that Lord Ripon proposes to raise the standard of age in the competitive Civil Service examination, and that none but the high-minded Mr. Ilbert supports him in the proposal. One who is bent on doing justice will always try to do good. The writer also hears that the Commander-in-Chief is a strenuous opponent of the proposal. He is very fond of fighting with swords, but he is now trying to fight with his pen. The writer is glad to hear that Lord Ripon is also determined. He will not be backward in laying the matter before the ministers of Her Majesty the Queen.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 23rd, 1883.

22. The *Pratikár*, of the 23rd November, speaks in terms of praise of the personal character and official fitness of the Assistant Magistrate Kumar Girindra Náráyan Deb. He is stated to have received praise from everybody for the manner in which he has done criminal business, administered the abkari department, and the khas mehals. Government is thanked for having appointed him to the Civil Service, and is also requested to send him back with increased powers to his present station after his return from leave.

PRATIKAR.

23. The same paper regrets the proposed abolition of the Berhampore College, and says that the necessity of re-establishing it is sure to be soon felt. It therefore propounds a scheme for maintaining it as a second class college. The total expenditure in its reduced status is estimated at Rs. 1,200 per month, of which Rs. 400 is expected to be derived from schooling fees and another Rs. 400 as a grant from Government on the ordinary grant-in-aid principle. As for the remaining Rs. 400, one hundred rupees may be easily paid by the local municipality, and the only difficulty therefore that exists is to find Rs. 300 per month. The writer would prefer to have these Rs. 300 raised by an education cess levied by the municipality after the fashion of France and Switzerland. But an education cess might be considered a little too hard, and the writer therefore thinks that the munificence of the local zemindars, and especially that of Maharani Swarnamaí, might well be looked to for the formation of a fund to yield a monthly income of Rs. 300.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Nov. 23rd, 1883.

24. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 23rd November, says that though the public has not yet had sufficient time to pronounce on the efficiency of the nominated native Civilians, still men like Mr. Thompson would seem to intimate that the result is not satisfactory. But Mr. Thompson was one of the advisers of Lord Lytton when he framed the Civil Service Rules, and people are surprised to see the same Mr. Thompson reporting so unfavourably of the native Civilians. If the nominated Civilians do not turn out to be efficient officers, who is to blame for it? Certainly not the civilians themselves when the Government chooses only the scions of noble families without even enquiring whether they have passed the Entrance examination. The educated community is also not to blame, for they protested loudly against these rules. Lord Lytton and his advisers are the only persons that are to blame in this matter. The reform of these rules is exceedingly desirable, and the writer is glad to learn that Lord Ripon intends to institute some reforms. He thinks an examination should be held in the same way as in England. But if Lord Ripon finds it difficult to introduce the competitive examination system, experienced Deputy Magistrates might be appointed native Civilians at a salary of three-fourths of that allowed to European civilians. Nobody will deny that men like Baboos Bankim

Chandra Chatterji, Iswara Chandra Mitra, and Rai Ramsankar Sen, are abler than many European civilians.

25. The *Prabhāti*, of the 24th November, says that no one will object to the zemindars trying their head and heart to protect their own interests. But every one

PRABHATI,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

The zemindars. will acknowledge that they have taken a very wrong step in uniting with the Keswicks, the Bells, and the Apcars. This is betraying the cause of the country for their own interest. Nothing is to be more deplored than that the zemindars of Bengal should oppose the policy of the present Government because their own interests are at stake.

26. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th November, says that Mr. McGuire, who flogged boys at Chittagong, has been transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs. The people of Alipore must be very careful. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has very well punished the misconduct of Mr. McGuire. The people do not expect anything more from Mr. Thompson, who is so fond of the Civilians.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

27. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association having obtained a forecast of the shape in which the Ilbert Bill will pass, from the Bristol speech of Lord Northbrook, has determined that they should lose no time to protest against the action of the Government in a public meeting, and to decide upon their future proceedings. What can be their future proceedings? To make preparations of war, give the throne to Mr. Furrell, make Mr. Keswick the Commander-in-chief? Sacrifice the poor natives of India before the statue of Mr. Branson; engage yourself in the bloody work.

SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper regrets that the *Indian Mirror* should call Mr. Amir Ali another Sivaprasad. He discharged his duties as Police Magistrate with the utmost fearlessness and independence. Government was displeased with him for his deciding a case against Government, and therefore he resigned his appointment.

SANJIVANI.

29. The same paper hears that Lord Ripon has recommended to the Secretary of State the raising of the limit of age in the Civil Service examination to 24 years; and that all the members of the Viceroy's Council, except Mr. Ilbert, have disapproved of this liberal proposal. The Commander-in-Chief is very strenuous in his opposition. The fear of losing their bread leads Englishmen astray. Long residence in India spoils an Englishman. The writer is glad to hear that Lord Ripon is trying his best to raise the standard of age in spite of all opposition. Language fails to describe the noble qualities of Lord Ripon.

SANJIVANI.

30. The same paper remarks that Mr. Ritchie, the Joint-Magistrate of Nuddea, ordered certain alterations in the proceedings of the Road Cess Committee, simply because the names of European members who came late were put down below those of the native members. The Magistrate did not approve of the conduct of Mr. Ritchie. Had Mr. Ritchie been the Magistrate, which under Mr. Thompson's government he has every chance of becoming very soon, this forgery would have been perpetrated. The conduct of such men should be brought to the notice of Parliament.

SANJIVANI.

31. The same paper hears with indignation that Mr. Reily, the Manager of the Chanchal Estate, has been appointed a member of the Commission to enquire into the working of the outstill system, in addition to Mr. Edgar, the President, and Baboo Abhai Charan Dass. The Lieutenant-Governor could not find any other man in the whole country. The

SANJIVANI.

The Commission on the outstill system.

result of the establishment of the Commission can very well be guessed. One of the members has already given out that the outstill system has not increased drunkenness, but that formerly people used to drink in private, and now they do so publicly.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

32. The same paper says : Our Lieutenant-Governor is the patron of delinquent Civilians. Mr. Stevens, who was, in the opinion of the public, considered

Mr. Thompson.

worthless in the notorious case of Beni Gopal, and who was obliged to pay a heavy fine for neglecting his duties, has been appointed the Magistrate of such a district as the 24-Pergunnahs, and Mr. Westmacott, the gentleman through whose favour (?) the people of Dacca were deprived of the elective system, and the terror of whose name made the Honorary Magistrates of Howrah tremble like lambs brought before the altar of sacrifice, and whose relationship to Mr. Thompson brought him from Dacca on the Burigunga to Howrah close to Belvedere, has been made the guardian of Self-Government. When the butcher advances with knife in hand, the poor cattle tremble with fear : lo ! so is our beloved Self-Government trembling at the sight of Mr. Westmacott advancing to her. Again, see Mr. Toynbee, who was transferred for his rude behaviour to Colonel Hidayat Ali, coming to Hooghly. The 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah and Hooghly are prize stations reserved for meritorious officers. Mr. Thompson makes his own selection of meritorious officers for these stations. His fame will ever be on the increase.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

33. The *Bangabási*, of the 24th November, is exceedingly gratified to hear that Mr. Amir Ali, the friend of the poor and voiceless raiyats of this country, will

Mr. Amir Ali.

be appointed to the Indian Legislative Council.

BANGABASI.

34. The same paper makes the following observations on the selection of text-books :—It does not appear reasonable to lay down hard-and-fast rules

Selection of text-books.

for regulating the study, the sports, or the recreation of boys. One cannot support the idea that all the boys in a country, or even in the division of a country, whether in a village, town or city, should read the same kind of books. Of course there is some necessity for holding prescribed periodical examinations and of having certain subjects of examination fixed. It is, however, quite a different thing if the books a boy is to study, from the primer up to the most difficult in the series, are to be authoritatively fixed. This proves inconvenient both to the teachers and the pupils. It is doubtful whether the Inspectors of Schools have the power to compel the authorities of the aided institutions to accept this arrangement. They ought not to possess this power. The Education Commission is also of this opinion ; and yet Mr. Clarke appears to have interfered with the freedom of managers of aided schools in the choice of text-books. Then, as regards the *personnel* of the Text-book Committee, it is to be observed that, with the exception of Baboos Bhudeb Mukherjee and Rajkrishna Mukherji, no other members possess a reputation of being good Bengali scholars ; nor do they appear to be acquainted with the capacities of the boys who attend village patshalas and middle class schools. And yet these are the men who, owing to their high official positions, have been called upon to select text-books for the boys in this country. The writer then proceeds to make a few remarks on the text-books selected for the middle class English schools of the Presidency Division for this year. Baboo Pyari Charan Sarkar's sixth book has been fixed as the standard in English. As no particular passages have been prescribed, perhaps the whole book will require to be studied. Now this work is a difficult one, and contains poems which were at one time prescribed for study by candidates for the Entrance and the First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University. And all this is done in the teeth of the assurance given at the outset that a slight

knowledge of English will do at this examination. Add to this that examiners are in the habit of showing off their learning at the examination. Then mark an error in the Committee's list. Lennie's Grammar is said to be published by Tegg! Further, in the lower classes, the pupil has read Gungadthur's Child's Grammar, which, on the subject of pronouns, follows Bain's work. But now studying, as he must, Lennie, he must unlearn what he has learnt on this head, and learn what Lennie teaches. The difficulties of the poor boy do not end here. The examiner may be a person who has not much faith in Lennie. Then the boy will perhaps have again to unlearn his knowledge of grammar when he reaches the higher classes. The case is the same with the text-books on history, geography, physical geography and botany. Formerly the subject and the names of the best writers thereon were mentioned, but this time in history Baboo Krista Chandra's History of India alone is mentioned. Why have the other writers been excluded? In botany, why has Jadu Baboo's work been excluded? Similar objections may be raised to the list of books for the lower classes.

35. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 24th November, regrets that the ancient relation between the zemindar and the raiyat has been altered. The raiyats looked upon the zemindar as their father, and the zemindar looked upon them as his own children. The writer wishes that the old relation were restored. But under the altered circumstances of the times, that seems impossible. The wants of zemindars have increased; these cannot be supplied if the old lax system be retained. But if the raiyat tries he can satisfy the wants of zemindars, and at the same time live in comfort, and the zemindar can also do his best to help the raiyat.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

36. The same paper is glad to notice that the Education Commission recommends the introduction of a system of moral training in the educational institutions of the country. In the opinion of the Commission, the present system of education is not calculated to produce a refined sense of duty in the student.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

37. The *Gramvartá Prákáshiká*, of the 24th November, says that a Law Commission, with Dr. Hunter for its probable President, is to be established to consider the question of the nomination of Civilians, and other matters connected with the Civil Service, and further to consider the desirability of separating the revenue from the judicial work. It is hoped that the Commission will reform the rules for the nomination of Civilians.

GRAMVARTÁ
PRÁKASHIKÁ,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

38. The same paper remarks that the Civilians of white complexion have nothing to fear as long as Mr. Thompson enjoys the throne of Bengal. The writer cites the case of Mr. McGuire to prove this assertion, and asks, will not the attention of the Government of India be drawn to these white lords who are a disgrace to the British nation, and who act just as they please?

GRAMVARTÁ
PRÁKASHIKÁ.

39. The same paper says that it is a fact that England has done much for us, and is still doing much. But is not she taking hundred times as much from the Indian Empire? She has made the once powerful Aryan nation a nation of slaves, and taken away its national life. The Indians have nothing to do with politics. Formerly they could boast of Man Sinhas and Toder Mals, but now it is doubted whether there are men who can try ordinary Europeans for ordinary offences. Natives can hardly get their food in the country, and they have to depend even for their salt on England. Native commerce and native manufactures are things of the past. The powerful Aryan nation is hiding itself in holes at the crying of jackals. England has indeed saved us from the invasion of foreign enemies, at the sacrifice of the lives of her own children. That the natives of India,

GRAMVARTÁ
PRÁKASHIKÁ.

can safely gather the produce of her fields is owing to the English people. The people of India cannot be ungrateful to England for this boon. But how often is England called upon to protect India from foreign invasion? That service devolved on the Sikh sardars as long as there was a Sikh kingdom in the Punjab. After the annexation of that kingdom there has been no foreign invasion.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

40. The *Halishahar Prakáshiká*, of the 24th November, says that it is a fact that the raiyats are becoming more and more intelligent, and that wickedness amongst them is on the increase. But it is also a fact that no peace can be established until something is done for realizing rents without disturbing the just rights of both the zemindars and the raiyats.

SADHARANI,
Nov. 25th, 1883.

41. The *Sádháraní*, of the 25th November, quotes the following sentence from the Census Report, "part of the increase is clearly due to omissions and defect in the former census," and says that the Government has been obliged to acknowledge that in one of the two censuses there have been serious mistakes, and it asserts that the present one is all correct. If the present returns are to be believed, there is an increase of 35 per cent. of population in Chutia Nagpur and 39 per cent. in Julpiguri. This can be explained in two ways; namely, that either there is a large number of births, or that there is a large influx of immigrant population, neither of which appears to be the fact from the returns. So, evidently, there is a mistake. The Collector of Nuddea has repeatedly asserted that the population of the district has diminished owing to the prevalence of malarious fever. The Fever Commission supported that view; but the Census returns show that there is an increase of 11 per cent. of the population.

The fact of the case is, you may believe it or not, that you must acknowledge that population has increased, otherwise the glory of this wonderful administration is diminished. When, in spite of such good government, the people suffer from want of mere necessities, the population must have increased. You are obliged to acknowledge the justice of this inference. But the increase of 30 to 35 per cent. is impossible; such a fact is not borne out by history. So there was a mistake in the previous enumeration. But the present census has cost eight to nine lakhs of rupees and three years time, so there can be no mistake in this. People will have a right to find fault with it in the census of 1891. As every one is bound to obey the present law, so every one is bound to accept the last census as gospel truth.

SADHARANI.

42. Experience has taught the Editor of the same paper not to entertain any false hopes regarding the redress of all grievances by the appointment of Commissions. Such Commissions cost the Government something, and result in nothing. To appoint a Commission for the consideration of a grievance, the redress of which may occasion loss to Government, is simply to amuse the public. The Nuddea Fever Commission is a notorious example of this. The writer does not understand the object of the outstill Commission. It may have been appointed for the good object of ascertaining the benefit or otherwise resulting from the introduction of the outstill system, or for the purpose of ascertaining whether the introduction of the system is financially as great a success as it has proved a success in increasing drunkenness. The writer feels sure that the Bengal Government has either of these objects in view.

43. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 25th November, is glad to hear that Dr. Nishikanta Chatterjee has been appointed Principal of the Hyderabad College on Rs. 500 a month. The Editor would have been glad to see the doctor appointed an *attaché* in the Foreign

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 25th, 1883.

Dr. Nishikanta Chatterjee.

Department, for a candidate so well qualified for employment in that department is very rare. It is rumoured that an English Civilian will soon be appointed an *attaché*. The writer wants to know whether that gentleman is as qualified as Dr. Nishikanta, and whether he has as great a command over the French, German, and Russian languages.

44. The same paper says that since the passing of the Arms Act a large number of cultivators and cattle have been killed by wild animals. The reason is that the people are not allowed to keep even such arms as can kill wild animals. The Government indeed allows people the use of arms, for such purposes, but the cost of going to the sudder station, and the proving to the authorities the necessity of keeping arms, are too much for poor people. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon will abolish this act of Lord Lytton.

The Arms Act.

DACCA PRAKASH.
Nov. 25th, 1883.

45. The *Som Prakash*, of the 26th November, implores Lord Ripon to give up the practice of living in a solitary hill, first because the subjects cannot see him.

Lord Ripon.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

This is a matter of great regret, as they derive great benefits by seeing the king both in this world and in the world to come. Secondly, residence at Simla costs much. The money thus spent can be better utilized in doing good to the people. The annual exodus to the hills has created an impression in the minds of the subject people that the higher appointments are not so much for work as for enjoyment.

The writer prays to Lord Ripon to attend to the following list of business during his residence at Calcutta :—

- (1)—To make enquiries regarding the state of the crops. The failure of rains is likely to produce a severe scarcity, and people are likely to suffer greatly for want of food-grains.
- (2)—To introduce self-government. This is the best means of teaching the people of this country to take a part in the government of the country. The British Government has done much to improve the condition of the people, but nothing is so well calculated to ensure this object.
- (3)—To consider the Ilbert Bill. This is a very knotty point. If it is withdrawn, it will fill the whole native population with the idea that Englishmen may boast of their sense of justice, but they are really not just.
- (4)—To consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The way in which the Bill has been framed will do material injury to zemindars without doing much good to the ryots. The zemindars are rich. In an emergency they are likely to render great help to the people and to the Government. So the writer proposes that it would be better, like Manu, to fix a proportion of the produce as rent. This will not interfere with anybody's right, and will not create any new interest in the land. The unheard of right of occupancy need not be created, and the right of transfer need not be granted. The man who cultivates with his own hand would be a raiyat, and the man who lives on rent will be a zemindar.
- (5)—To remedy all that gives an undue advantage to Europeans in order to enable them to preserve their prestige in the country and to contribute their convenience.

46. The same paper says that the road which the Akas used has been stopped by Government by laying out an India-rubber garden on it. They wanted

The Akas.

SOM PRAKASH.

to open it, and, not succeeding, they fell on the garden at Balipara at 7 P. M. on the 10th of November and carried off some native officers. The European in charge was not present. The frontier police was informed, but no step was taken to drive the Akas off, as there were not soldiers enough for the purpose. How can common people preserve their lives when Government officers are treated in this way? The Government should try to preserve the lives of those who work under it. The Akas cannot be blamed, because they had a just grievance. The whole affair shews negligence on the part of Government. The writer therefore asks not to suddenly commence hostilities against the Akas, as in that case the lives of the captives will be in danger.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

47. The *Samaya*, of the 26th November 1883, quotes various authorities to show how the Christians have ill-treated the natives of other countries, and concludes its

article on social morality by saying that two principles guide the morals of a society—malice or ill-will and charity or mercy. The boast of nations of their superior morals on account of the religion they profess is vain, and the attempt at moral teaching to boys at school is also useless. Had precepts been of any use in teaching morality, the Nawab of Oudh would never have lost his state, the Nizam would never have lost the Berars, Sindhia his fort, and the Guicowar his kingdom. Nor would the Anglo-Indian community have ever offered so persistent an opposition to the Ilbert Bill.

SAMAYA.

48. The same paper exclaims, what an unholy alliance! The same alliance which, 126 years before this, dethroned Siraj-ud-Dowla and put the country into the hands

of the English, has again taken place. At that time the reigning monarch was so tyrannical that the black and the white united to get rid of him, and now the same white and the same black are again united to oppose the liberal policy of a high-minded Viceroy, lest the poorer classes become prosperous and happy. This union took place at the Town Hall, Calcutta, at 3-30 P. M. on the 17th November, when 12 white men and 63 black men were present.

SAMAYA.

49. The same paper condemns the introduction of subjects like Physical Geography and Natural Philosophy into the course of minor and vernacular examinations.

Minor and vernacular scholarship course.

Even in the B. A. and other higher examinations, the colleges which do not possess apparatus to teach these sciences do not undertake to teach them.

SAMAYA.

50. The same paper remarks that the present Government declared its intention of supplying the native editors of

Government Publications.

English and vernacular newspapers with Government publications, but that intention has not yet been carried into effect. The consequence is the vernacular papers cannot discuss important matters at the proper time. The report of the Education Commission is out, but it does not appear that it has been sent to any vernacular newspaper.

SAMAYA.

51. The same paper says:—"The subordinate officers of our Govern-

Want of sympathy between the ruler and the ruled.

ment have raised a cry that the native public is not at all anxious on the subjects of Self-Government, the Ilbert Bill, the Rent Bill, and other measures. It is only the vakils, school-masters, and school-boys that make any agitation. We ask the white men, do they write their reports when they are in their senses? What is the good of filling up pages with falsehood? Do they mix with the natives? What is the position and the character of the men with whom they come into contact? We hear sometimes that a Magistrate takes counsel with his head *khansamá*. Under such circumstances, how could they give expression to public opinion? These gentlemen will not read native newspapers, for in their

opinion native papers are full of lies. If native gentlemen go to them, they are not treated with respect; for this reason native gentlemen do not, if they can avoid, come to visit the officers in the mofussil. Unless articles of food or nosegays are presented to them, nobody can get access to them. Nobody wants to bother his head to keep up another's acquaintance at his own cost."

52. The same paper says that the practice of flogging little boys is becoming frequent. It seems to the writer as

The whipping of boys.

if the Magistrates of the East have conspired to treat the boys with cruelty. Mr. Monro was once suspended for such an illegal act. It is evident that owing to the undue indulgence of Mr. Thompson, the mofussil Magistrates are becoming fierce like wild animals. But has not the Government of India any authority to put a stop to these oppressions? Can it not ask for an explanation from the Government of Bengal?

53. The following observations are extracted from the *Ananda Bazar Patriká* of the 26th November:—"The

The Anglo-Indians and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Europeans of Bengal have become extremely discourteous. The Bengal volunteers refused

to escort the Governor-General from the Howrah station to Government House, in accordance with long-established custom. The Governor-General having ordered the volunteers to act according to this long-established custom, they wrote to the newspapers, saying that they would not obey this order of the Governor-General, and the *Englishman* told them that there was no legal provision to the effect that the volunteers must attend to receive the Governor-General, and that they would not be guilty of any offence if they refused to obey the order of the Governor-General. The Europeans of Calcutta have been for some time past deliberating that no European gentleman or lady will attend any levee held by Lord Ripon on his arrival at Calcutta.

"The Volunteers, who are thus ready to insult the Governor-General, are great favourites of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor is thinking himself honored and happy on receiving honours from them. At the Town Hall meeting, many Europeans spoke ill of the Governor-General and the Government of India, and at this meeting Mr. Norris, a High Court Judge, and others attended and encouraged the speakers.

"The Lieutenant-Governor amused himself greatly at the festivities held by the tea-planters and the indigo-planters, who, in public meeting, called the Governor-General and the Government of India cheats, &c. The Europeans invited to Maharajah of Hutwa's house proposed to burn the effigy of Lord Ripon, and European officials present at the party took no cognizance of the insult offered to the Governor-General. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is on very friendly terms with the *Englishman*, whose principal business is to reproach and abuse as he likes the Governor-General, the Prime Minister of the Queen, and the Government. Many believe Bengal is at present not governed by Mr. Rivers Thompson. The Government is in the hands of the *Englishman*, and the Lieutenant-Governor merely carries out what the *Englishman* writes. What a terrible lesson have the Europeans now-a-days begun to give! If they continue to give such lessons for sometime more, the British empire will cease to exist. Fortunately the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has become the leader of the rebellious Europeans. But it is probable that after two years Mr. Rivers Thompson will vacate the throne of Bengal and return home; and it is likely the Government of India will appoint in his place an officer who will not give such bad lessons to European officers. If such a Lieutenant-Governor be invested with the charge of the Government of Bengal, how ill-circumstanced will Bengal be. The Lieutenant-Governor will

SAMATA,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

move in one direction, and the officers subordinate to him in another direction.

"The order that formerly existed in British rule has been destroyed by the Jurisdiction Bill, and the unity that formerly existed in the English nation is about to be destroyed. Differences have occurred between Englishmen in this country and many Englishmen in London, and they have begun to shew hearty hatred towards each other. The Englishmen in this country have forgotten their loyalty, and are concerting how they can destroy the Queen's empire. Some are proposing the establishment of a republican form of Government in India; others are proposing the destruction of the British Government with the help of the Russians. The Lieutenant-Governor stands against the Governor-General; the volunteers have refused to carry out the orders of Government; a dissension has broken out between the Governor of Bombay and the local High Court Judges; male missionaries are bringing disgraceful charges against female missionaries; and circumstances are such that perhaps within a short time the European troops in this country will take up arms against the British Government, as the sepoys did before.

"Sir Richard Temple used to say that it was not difficult to govern the people of India, but that it was difficult to govern the Europeans of this country. Perhaps Lord Ripon has come to think, as Sir Richard Temple did. The authorities, by giving indulgence to Europeans, have raised them above their heads; and the authorities will have to give the Europeans of this country a lesson by striking them with the whip, or Government will gradually have to suffer at their hands as a father, in his old age, suffers at the hands of an undutiful son."

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov 26th, 1883.

54. The same paper condemns the conduct of zemindars in making Mr. Lethbridge their agent in England, in selecting Lord Lytton and Mr. Stanhope as their spokesmen in Parliament, and in inviting the Anglo-Indians to join the meeting against the Rent Bill. These men are enemies of Lord Ripon, of the present Government, and of this country. The alliance of zemindars with these men, and the presentation of their petition in Parliament by Conservatives, will inevitably lead to the passing of the Bill. Lord Ripon has no desire to injure any class of the community; and if he could understand that the Bill would do more evil than good, he would not pass it into law.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

55. The same paper is of opinion that the Magistrate of Agra has done wrong in ordering the Hindoos, not only to stop their *Gocháran* festivities, but all other rejoicings during the Mohurram. The editor thinks that the fear inspired by the assassination of Lord Mayo and Justice Norman had something to do with the decision of the Magistrate.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

56. The same paper is not disposed to rely on the results of the last Census, because it shows a rate of increase of population in Bengal, the like of which has not been observed anywhere. If the Census figures are to be trusted, there has been in nine years an increase of more than 34 per cent. in Chota Nagpore, more than 28 per cent. in Tributary States, and nearly 39 per cent. in Julpigoree, while the population of the Chittagong Hill Tracts has nearly doubled. Though the people of Nuddea cry that the epidemic fever is depopulating the district, the Census shows that the increase of population in Nuddea has been much greater than in many districts.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

57. The same paper learns from the *Liberal* newspaper that during the recent festivities, when the Maharajah of Cooch Behar proposed the toast of Lord Ripon, some European planters cried

The Lieutenant-Governor at Cooch Behar.

"No, No," and that, when the toast was drunk, those European planters and their wives did not stand up. On this incident, the writer proceeds to remark:—The Maharajah of Hutwa invited some planters and some English officials to a dinner at his house; and on that occasion the planters insulted the Governor-General in the presence of English officials. In Cooch Behar, in the very presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the planters insulted the Governor-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor looked on in silence. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar did not propose the toast to honour Lord Ripon; he proposed the toast to honour the Governor-General. The Governor-General is the representative of the Queen, and in proposing the toast to honour the Governor-General, the Maharajah proposed to honour the Queen. Some disloyal and ordinary European planters and their wives opposed the toast, and the Lieutenant-Governor looked on in silence. Has Mr. Rivers Thompson really lost his head? In consequence of the respect and encouragement received from a few Anglo-Indians, has he really come to believe that the Governor-General is nobody, and that it is easy to slight and insult him? Mr. Rivers Thompson has gradually stood up publicly as the leader of the rebellious Europeans; and he has gradually come to believe that he has no connection with the Governor-General, and that he is not subordinate to the Governor-General. Mr. Rivers Thompson is a very weak-minded man. He is not only weak, but he is surrounded by consummate intriguers. It is, therefore, the duty of Lord Ripon either to release Mr. Rivers Thompson from the hands of these intriguers, or to send him home.

58. We give below a translation of an article in the *Surabhi*, of the 26th November, headed "The Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Thompson, and the effects of education in Bengal":—

Mr. Thompson and education in Bengal.

SURABHI,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

Bengalis have always been known as a timid race. Our English rulers have ever found that Bengalis are of a peaceful disposition; that they remain silent under all oppression; and that, if they are smitten on one cheek, they turn the other to the smiter. That Bengalis may always remain so is desired by the English from the bottom of their hearts. It was for this that when, on the occasion of Surendra Baboo's case, Bengali students assaulted the police and broke the panes and doors of the High Court, the English worthies were startled and became so angry. They thought to what pass had affairs come when Bengalis were thus found to have learnt to fight in combination. This thought intensified their ill-will towards Bengalis. With what feelings Mr. Thompson regarded that conduct on the part of the students, he did not then let us know, but he has now disclosed them. At the dinner given in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar on the occasion of the latter's installation, His Honor made a speech. In that speech Mr. Thompson is said to have evinced much humour. As that speech has not been published in any newspaper in full, we have had no means of knowing how far humorous the Lieutenant-Governor is. Nevertheless, the observations he made in the course of that speech respecting the education of the Maharajah have come to be known. He said that "judging from appearances, the Lieutenant-Governor had no hesitation in preferring the education which His Highness had received, and said it was much better than that which taught our school-boys to throw brick-bats at our police and suppress the Government." It appears from these words of Mr. Thompson's that the conduct of the Bengali students at the time of Surendra Baboo's trial, and the part they took in the political agitation of the time, are in His Honor's sight very culpable. We do not defend the assault on the police, but we freely commend the signs of independence, courage, the real hatred of oppression, and the

sympathy for a patriot which were shown by the adult Bengali students at that time. The Lieutenant-Governor calls all these the bad effects of education, but we call them the grand and good fruits of education. The present system of education in Bengal is indeed imperfect and has many defects, but it is a matter of exceeding gratification that it has succeeded in producing in the hearts of educated natives a feeling of independence and a love for their country. What wonder that the Lieutenant-Governor should say that the education which the Maharajah of Cooch Behar had received was much better than that which Bengali students received in the Calcutta University? The University education produces a feeling of independence in Bengali youths, and teaches them to judge of the actions of Government, while the education which the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has received teaches men to remain obedient to the English, and to consider as faultless everything that may be said or done by the English. It is therefore no wonder that Mr. Thompson, who is an opponent of natives, should commend the latter sort of education. If Mr. Thompson had been friendly to the advancement of natives, he would never have declared University education inferior to the education which had been received by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar; on the contrary, instead of considering the noble qualities which manifested themselves through rash acts committed by Bengali students at the time of Baboo Surendra Nath's trial as a source of great mischief, he would have considered them a source of great good. We are aware that Europeans who take the side of natives are neither frightened by the aforesaid conduct of the students, nor do they express regret thereat. They are gratified at looking upon the incident referred to as a proof that Bengali students through the force of education are gradually giving up their natural timidity, and after shaking off their apathy towards their country, are attending to matters upon which depend its weal and woe. Certainly that education is not reprehensible which has just begun to remove the natural timidity and apathy of a race, and which has taught men to give up their apathy towards their country and to think for it. We do not fully approve of the present system of University education, but we cannot at the same time, like Mr. Thompson, condemn it simply because it is gradually producing among Bengalis a sense of independence, courage, and patriotism. Happily the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, does not now possess much power; otherwise by this time perhaps high education in Bengal would have been abolished. Happily the presence of the liberal Lord Ripon on the Indian throne at the present time has struck dumb the enemies of high education. Happily the Education Commission, headed by Dr. Hunter, has, by expressing themselves in favour of high education, smoothed the way for making the people of India gradually and increasingly independent and patriotic.

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59. The same paper does not understand why objection has been taken in certain quarters to the appointment of Mr. Amir Ali to the Indian Legislative Council. There might have been some room for objection if the appointment had been made on the ground of Mr. Amir Ali's advocacy of the rights of the tenants, but as he comes to fill the seat vacated in the Council by the retirement of Syud Ahmed, the Mahomedan member, no exception can be taken to the present selection. There is not any Mahomedan gentleman in Bengal more able or educated than Mr. Amir Ali.

SURABHI.

60. The same paper does not attach much importance to the contradiction given by the *Hindu Patriot* to the rumour first circulated by this journal that the Bengal Government has been compelled, under pressure from the Government of India, to send on leave Mr. Monro, the Commissioner of the

Mr. Monro.

Presidency Division, who had acted in a somewhat high-handed manner in connection with the reception of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee at Barrackpore. The Editor of this journal trusts his own source of information, and observes that one proof of the truth of his version of the matter will be found in the fact that Mr. Smith, who has succeeded Mr. Monro, an opponent of natives, in the Commissionership of the Presidency Division is friendly to natives. Now, it is not possible that Mr. Thompson, himself an opponent of natives, would have, of his own accord, made such an arrangement. There must have been some compulsion used.

61. The same paper is disappointed to find that there is now no longer any chance of the Rev. Mr. Evans being appointed to the Outstill Commission: all the members are Government officials. It is not probable that the defects of the outstill system will be completely exposed by Government officials.

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62. The same paper blames Mr. Thompson for overlooking the discourteous action of certain non-official Europeans, who, at the dinner recently given by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor, cried out "No, no," when the Maharajah proposed the toast of Lord Ripon and remained seated, while the other guests drank the toast standing. Nothing need be said, remarks the writer, respecting this action of Mr. Thompson, who is the leader of these low-minded Europeans, but how did the Maharajah tolerate such conduct on their part? What is then the education he has received?

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63. The same paper remarks, in reference to the decision of the Madras Government in Mr. Wallace's case, that it is an "open secret" that Government winks at the misdeeds of its civilian officers who can commit illegalities with impunity if only they can keep the superior authorities in good humour. Mr. Wallace had, for years together, on the showing of the Madras Government itself, displayed signal incompetency in his work as a public officer, still he was, in due course, promoted to the office of District and Sessions Judge, and he might have thus gone on, but for the hard words he used towards Mr. Carmichael, for which offence he has now been dismissed by the Madras Government from the Civil Service.

SURABHI.

64. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 26th November, contains an article on Indian civilians. The Editor dwells upon the immense powers exercised by the civilians and the absence of almost all control over them. It is pointed out that the civilians constitute a clique; the members helping each other on all occasions. This is a source of great inconvenience and suffering to the people who, when they are oppressed, find no remedy. It is not known when this state of things will cease to exist; though this much can be said that if the admission of raw and beardless young men be prohibited in the Civil Service, if men of ability and good character find admission into it, and if the number of natives in it be increased, many of the defects of civilian administration will be removed. It is a matter of exceeding gratification that Lord Ripon has approved of the proposal to raise the limit of age required of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service to its former limit of 24 years. If this is done, much good will accrue. The lowering of the limit of age to 19 years has had the effect of preventing men of formed character and University education from competing for admission into the Indian Civil Service. The raising of the limit of age will not only tend to improve the efficiency of the administration but will also remove a wrong which has been done to the natives of India,

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to whom, since the limit was fixed at 19 years, the doors of the Indian Civil Service have been practically closed. The Editor concludes by suggesting that the age of the candidates should be fixed at either 24 or 25 years, and that the examination for admission into the Indian Civil Service should be held both in India and in England, and, further, that after passing the examination, the successful candidates should be required to serve a period of apprenticeship, the Indian candidates spending this period in England and the English candidates in India.

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65. The same paper commends the sentiments of the letter recently written to the *Englishman* newspaper by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds on the Ilbert Bill, and expresses its firm conviction that the principle of the Bill will be maintained intact. The Editor exhorts the Anglo-Indian community to assume an attitude of gentleness.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

66. The same paper is glad to notice that Government does not spare any exertions to protect the coolies from oppression. A large number of rules has been recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on this subject. But as a matter of fact much oppression still exists in the tea-gardens. Mere rules will avail nothing. What is required is strictness of supervision on the part of the officers who work the rules.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

67. The same paper observes that the outbreak of the Aka riots has been due to the action of the forest officers of Tejpore, in Assam, who have been in the habit of granting permission to people to collect India-rubber in the forests under their charge, but as there are few India-rubber trees in those forests, the people have proceeded to collect the article in question from trees in the Aka hills. The Akas are a savage, but independent people. They have resented these encroachments upon their rights by killing all who have been found collecting India-rubber. Still these encroachments have gone on unchecked until the Akas have now grown desperate. The authorities have added fuel to the fire by encroaching upon their rightful frontiers. This is the history of the Aka riots.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

68. Referring to the transfer of Mr. McGuire, the Assistant Magistrate of Chittagong, to Alipore, the same paper remarks that a spoilt child when it shows some naughtiness is humoured by a cup of milk.

CHARU VARTA,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

69. The *Cháruvártá*, of the 26th November, remarks that it behoves Government to teach a lesson to Mr. McGuire. Will it not administer some suitable medicine to him for his wild pranks? It has become necessary to devise some remedy under the administration of Lord Ripon.

CHARU VARTA.

70. The same paper observes that if the Bengal Tenancy Bill is passed into law, the zemindar will have no other right left in the land save that of collecting his fixed rents, and that ill-feelings will spring up between him and the ryot. Section 59 of the Bill is opposed to the principles of Political Economy. Chapter V renders the contracts, based upon Act VIII of 1869, so much waste paper. Indeed, if the Bill is not amended on behalf of the zemindar, it will be a most one-sided measure. The zemindar finds the greatest difficulty in realizing his rents, the road cess, &c. If the tenants refuse to pay rent there is no other resource left to the zemindar than seeking the protection of the civil court. But even this resource fails him if there is a combination of the tenantry against him. Take the case of the Government Khas Mehals. The system of collecting the rents is there perfectly different, and the managers possess almost boundless power.

Still in the khas mehals there are considerable sums left unrealized. From all this the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the zemindar in realizing his rents may be easily imagined.

71. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 23rd November, gives a brief history of the highhandedness of the police in connection with a case of dacoity at

The dacoity at Gholia.

Gholia. On the strength of a few anonymous letters, the Assistant Superintendent of Police searched the house of a respectable resident of Barrackpore named Baboo Girish Chandra Banerjee. The time given to the females of the zenana to retire was very short, and the police entered the house before the female members could retire. The police opened the cash-box, and destroyed furniture. This was very wrong on the part of the police. The people have no faith in the Bengal Government. Mr. Thompson has lost his head in the agitation on the Ilbert Bill; otherwise justice might have been expected from him. Baboo Girish Chandra should not remain idle.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Nov. 23rd, 1883.

72. The *Prajábandhu*, of the 27th November, says that the admirers of the Permanent Settlement attribute the present improvement of Bengal to the Perma-

The Permanent Settlement.

nent Settlement. But the writer denies this. He says the improvement is owing to extension of commerce and the spread of education. The ryots are prosperous because the extension of commerce has given such an impetus to agriculture in Bengal, as is not to be found in any other part of India.

PRAJABANDHU,
Nov. 27th, 1883.

73. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 27th November, approves the movement set on foot by the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality to put a stop

The Calcutta Municipality.

to the sale of adulterated food stuff covered over with dust. The introduction of the elective system has considerably improved the efficiency of the municipality, though all that was expected has not yet been realized.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Nov. 27th, 1883.

74. The *Jarida-i-numaish*, of the 22nd November, approves of the idea, which has found favour, of bringing out a detective from the Scotland Yard to guard

Guarding of the Exhibition grounds.

the Exhibition grounds because European police officers are more competent than natives to deal with European thieves and other bad characters.

JARIDA-I-NUMAISH,
Nov. 22nd, 1883.

75. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 22nd November, asks the Railway authorities to attach more carriages than is the case at present to their trains on the occasion of the Exhibition, inasmuch as passenger

Railway trains and the Calcutta Exhibition.

traffic will then very largely increase.

BEHAR BANDHU,
Nov. 22nd, 1883.

76. The same paper says that an injustice has been done to Baboo Ambica Charan Sen, the successful student of the Cirencester College, by his appointment

Baboo Ambica Charan Sen.

to the statutory civil service.

BEHAR BANDHU.

77. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 22nd November, asks Government to establish some agricultural banks for the relief of the cultivators who are now at the

Agricultural banks.

mercy of unscrupulous money-lenders.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 22nd, 1883.

78. The same paper says that the Ilbert Bill, which was originally a small measure, has now assumed an undue importance, owing to the bitter opposition of

The Ilbert Bill.

Anglo-Indians. Owing to this cause, it has now become necessary to pass the Bill into law as it is, and not after making modifications in it.

BHARAT MITRA.

79. The same paper says that Government should supply each native editor with a copy of the Weekly Report on Native Papers. As it is native editors do not

Weekly Report on Native Papers.

know whether or not extracts from their papers are correctly translated in the weekly report. The writer further asks that as regards the supply of

BHARAT MITRA.

official publications, native editors should be placed on the same footing with Anglo-Indian editors.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Nov. 26th, 1883.

80. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 26th November, does not think that much good will accrue from the Calcutta Exhibition to this country. Both Mr. Joubert

The Exhibition.

and the Lieutenant-Governor are opposed to the advancement of the people of this country. As regards the exhibits, it is to be observed that ornamental and showy things, and not articles as they are in daily use, have been collected, and it is a collection of the latter only that can serve any useful purpose.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

81. The same paper complains that at the ensuing examination of Deputy Magistrates both Bengali and Behari candidates will be required to translate from

Examination of Deputy Magistrates.

Bengali into English. The writer suggests that the Behari candidates ought to be allowed the privilege of translating from Hindi.

UCHIT BAKTA,
Nov. 24th, 1883.

Examination of Deputy Magistrates.

82. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 24th November, makes similar observations on the

same subject.

UCHIT BAKTA.

83. The same paper contains a poem written in a satirical spirit. We shall give the substance of it in our next report.

A poem.

SAMBAD BAHIKÁ,
Nov. 8th, 1883.

84. The *Sambád Báhiká*, of the 8th November, after giving a short account of the India Act XIX of 1883, namely, an Act to consolidate and amend the

Agricultural loans.

law relating to loans of money by the Government for agricultural improvements, makes the following remarks :—

“ This action on our Governor-General's part is exceedingly satisfactory. This will really improve the condition of the agriculturists. From what we see, we find that many of them cannot improve the cultivation of their fields simply through want of money. But now those that are in want of money will be able to do so by borrowing it from Government, and these loans they will be able to liquidate without any difficulty.”

UTKAL DARPAN,
Nov. 11th, 1883.

85. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 11th November, makes the following observations in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill :—

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

“ We were informed that the interests of the ryots would be represented in the Legislative Council, but no practical effect has as yet been given to the proposal. Should it be determined upon to appoint such a representative, we would point out that a competent man, possessed of a sympathizing nature, and one who would fight bravely in the interests of the unfortunate tenants of Bengal, should be selected for the purpose. No good will accrue from the appointment of men like Shib Prasad to represent the interests of the ryots.”

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
Nov. 10th, 1883.

86. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 10th November, writes the following in connection with the forthcoming International Exhibition :—

The International Exhibition.

“ Of the Orissa exhibits, some were sent to Calcutta on last Monday, and two goldsmiths were sent on last Tuesday with the object of taking care of, and presenting in order, the gold and silver works. The Pooree exhibits have arrived here during the current week, among which a temple of Juggernath in miniature, has proved excellent, and bears marks of great artistic skill. We are very glad to learn that a good many exhibits have been sent to Calcutta from Orissa.”

PURUSOTTAM PATRIKÁ,
Nov. 12th, 1883.

87. The *Purusottam Patriká*, of the 12th November, writes the following in connection with the affairs of the temple of Juggernath :—

Affairs of the temple of Juggernath.

On last Sunday, the 4th instant, our Magistrate convened a large meeting, consisting of most of the local mahantas and other gentlemen of

the station in the Collector's office. The Magistrate occupied the chair and addressed those present in the following words:—"The object of the meeting is to make certain proposals regarding the management of the temple of Juggernath. The British Government, after having subjugated the Rajah of Khordah in 1806, managed the temple affairs through the agency of three pundits up till 1809, when the management was made over to the Khordah Rajah under whom an assistant, named Paricha, was appointed. The management thus went on as long as 1840, when Act X of that year appointed the Rajah the only Superintendent of the temple, while the post of Paricha was abolished. The Rajah, in his capacity of Superintendent, managed the affairs of the temple till 1882, when section 539 of Act XIV of that year withdrew from the Rajah the powers of Superintendent, and vested them in a Committee. The question now to be considered is whether the Rajah should have any connection with the proposed Committee of management, and if it be thought advisable that the Rajah should have any, it now remains to be determined what would be the nature of such connection. In my opinion, a Committee of five or seven members may be formed, and the Rajah may preside over the same. The members of the Committee may be changed from time to time in view of providing better and more efficient men in their place, but the presidentship may be made hereditary in the Rajah's family. A paid manager may look after the management of the temple, and the Committee may nominate such an officer, but the power of appointing or dismissing him will rest in the hands of Government. The Committee may, however, report on the manager's work to Government. I would like to know what you have to say on the subject." The members present were startled to hear such an announcement. Many of them represented that they knew not when the old Acts were repealed and the new Acts passed, and expressed a desire that the management of the temple be retained in the hands of the Pooree Rajahs as a hereditary distinction; but when the Magistrate informed them that the Act was already passed and that they were now required to express their views on the proposal in question, they could not give any decided opinion on that day. They, however, expressed a desire to form amongst themselves a Committee of consultation, and to report the results to the Magistrate afterwards. The meeting was now dissolved. Accordingly on the following day a large meeting was held within the limits of the temple compound. All respectable mahantas, Pundits, bairagis, brahmins, and other respectable gentry, as also many common people, were present on the occasion. The discussions that followed were of a varied character. Some stated that the Hindu religion was in danger, others remarked that there was much sorrow and a sense of injustice felt at the interference of Government with the religion of the people. Then they unanimously resolved that the management of the temple should remain in the hands of the Pooree Rajahs, and that a Committee, formed from amongst them, should represent this decision to the Magistrate.

There are four pilgrimages generally performed by the Hindus, among which that to the seat of Juggernath is considered to be the most sacred. The sanctity of the place has been preserved from the old days of Indradumna, and the place is remembered with hallowed associations by every member of the Hindu community. In the course of time, the descendants of the Hindus split off into various castes, and a strong caste prejudice became deeply rooted in every Hindu's mind. Nevertheless all Hindus sit down in the Juggernath's compound and eat together the mahaprasad or offerings presented to the god without the slightest scruple. The ceremonies and rituals of Juggernath were performed on a uniform

plan, on account of which a firm faith in religion was created in every Hindu's mind. Every one ought to know that the rites connected with the worship of Juggernath, that have gained currency cannot be changed or modified even to the smallest extent. The absence of a thing worth one cowree generally puts a stop to the performance of many ceremonies. Such a difficult and intricate work Government wants to put into the hands of a Committee and a manager. Now, leaving all these questions, we beg to enquire how the manager would be paid and from what fund. In former times the cost of offerings presented to the great lord Juggernath amounted to Rs. 125 a day. Consequently, when the Khordah Rajah was conquered by the British Government, the management of the Juggernath's temple passed into the hands of the latter, and Rs. 125 a day were paid by them. But afterwards, the amount was converted into a grant of rent-free land, called Chapanahajari Mehal (mehal yielding Rs. 56,000 a year). Rupees 125 a day were sufficient to procure the necessary things in days when prices were not so high as now; but the price of eatable things having increased four-fold, Rs. 125 are in no way now adequate to meet the daily demand. The extra expenditure incurred in this way is generally met from the Rajah's own funds. Consequently the work is proceeding smoothly without any hitch or interruption. If the management comes into the Committee's hands, we ask who will meet this additional expenditure? Should it be determined upon to reduce the quantity of offerings presented to the god, the action of Government will be looked upon as an interference with the religion of the Hindus, while the servants of the temple, when they come to learn that their appointed portions of offerings have diminished in quantity, will raise many difficulties in connection with the temple management. Again it so happens that on occasions of large gatherings of pilgrims, the temple compound and even the inner parts [of the temple are generally defiled by excretions of the human body, or that the sacred person of the god is touched by some person or other through inadvertence, or that blood comes out from some one's body by its being struck against the stone-wall, or that the offerings of the god are touched before presentation by some one or other. In every such case, the great bath ceremony follows, and a large amount of additional expenditure is incurred, which is sometimes realized from persons who are the cause of all these troubles, in case they be detected and be affluent enough to meet such charges, otherwise the Rajah defrays all this expenditure from his own pocket. In this way the Rajah spends a great deal every year. Should the management of the temple be taken out of his hands, who shall pay all this, and from what fund? It must be here remarked that in the famine of 1866, prices of things had gone up to six or seven times the original value, and that lakhs of people were starved to death for want of food. During this calamity the Rajah did not reduce Juggernath's establishment or his offerings, and therefore advanced a large amount of money from his own pocket to make the then existing state of things go on smoothly. He went so far as to exempt his tenants from the payment of one year's rent. The Rajah was therefore worthy of all praise. Should another calamity like the one noticed above happen, who will then be responsible for the management of the temple according to the prescribed scale? We therefore advise Government to take into serious consideration all these things before proceeding to take away the management from the Rajah's hand.

We are at a loss to find out the reasons that led Government to enact such a regulation. Some, however, imagine that injuries, resulting to life and limb, during the celebration of the last Gobindadwadasi festival, led Government to believe that the same resulted through the inadvertence

of the Rajah. Should this be true, we are of opinion that the Rajah is not to blame in any way. We have observed that the Rajah, when he expects a large number of pilgrims, formally applies to the Magistrate for police assistance, and pays such charges as are ordered by the Magistrate, after which Hindu Deputy Magistrates and Hindu officers in the police service proceed to the temple, take care of the pilgrims, and keep the keys of the temple in their custody. This mode of working was adopted during the celebration of the Gobindadwadasi festival. The Hindu Deputy Magistrates and Hindu police officers were admitted into the temple compound, while the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police were also present at the outside of the temple to look after the state of affairs. If any thing wrong happened, these officers were more to blame than the Rajah. We are further in a position to state positively that the temple servants can so dexterously manage to take visitors or pilgrims to the god, and can so ably conduct such pilgrims as remain in their charge to the different places in the temple, that it is simply impossible for the police officers to do so. We are, therefore, unable to understand the reasons that made Government believe that the Rajah was unfit for the work.

Since many days the two temples of Bhubaneswar and Satyabadi have been placed under the management of a Committee. People know full well how their affairs are being managed. The temple of Juggernath has a world-wide celebrity. The duties in connection with the same are also of a very onerous character. It is therefore advisable that Government, before it brings the temple under a Committee's management, ought to make such perfect arrangements that the work may go on as formerly, and that no deviation from the long-established custom may occur in any way.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 1st December 1883.

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